Amusements and Aleetings.

BOOTH'S THEATER.—"Guy Mannering." Miss Charlotte BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.-Reopening for the BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE .- Minstrels.

DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATER .- "The School for Scan-LYCEUM THEATER.—English Opers Bouffe Company. "Genevieve de Brabant." Miss Emily Soidene. OLYMPIC THEATER.-Vaudeville Varieties of America.

PARK THEATER. - "Gilded Age." John T. Raymond. SAN PRANCISCO MINSTRELS. - Birch and Wambold. STEINWAY HALL.—Entertainment by Maccabe.

Union Square Theater.—"The Hunchback." Miss Clara Morris. WALLACK'S THEATER .- "The Romance of a Poor Young

AMERICAN INSTITUTE PAIR.-Annual Exhibition. MUSEUM OF ART .- Exhibition of Paintings.

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enginess Notices

WHETHER YOU TRAVEL, OR STAY AT HOME, AN ARTICLE OF TRUE MERIT .- "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL THOCHES " are the most popular article in this country of Europe for Throat Diseases and Coughs, and this popularity is based

TO THE CONSUMPTIVE.-Let those who langrish moder the fand severity of our climate through any pulmonary complaint, or even those who are in decided consumition, by no means despair. There is a safe and sure remedy at hand, and one easily tried. "Without Compensor of Con Livino Ot. And Livin," without possescim, the very namestime flavor of the Gil as herefolore used, is endowed by the phenghate of nine wit a heating property which readers the old doubly efficacions. Remarkable to the ministropic of the Charlest Charlest

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During the construction of the front of the new Tribune building, The Tribune Office may be found in the first building in the rear on Spruce-st. The Tribune Counting Koom is on the first floor, and is unlessed at the second door down Spruce-st. from the old site.

New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1874.

TRIPLE SHEET.

In the Department of Pas-de-Calais a Bonapartist has tine insurgents suffered a defeat, but reappeared before Buenos Ayres with reënforcements. --- The reported arrest of an under secretary of Count von Arnim at St. Louis is denied. - The direct Atlantic cable has been recovered.

The election in Louisiana passes off quietly, no disturbances occurring. Large numbers of negroes deserted the ranks of the Kellogg party and voted the Conservative ticket. The indications are that there is a heavy Conservative majority in New-Orleans. ==== In the safe burglary trial, Columbus Alexander, W. J. Dailey, W. W. Demaine, Mrs. Hayes, and two sons of Zirrath were the principal witnesses; Alexander testi-fied regarding his negotiations for J. O. Evans's books. med regarding his negotiations for J. O. Evan's Books.

The annual report of the Chief of the Ordnance
Department recommends the manufacture of half a
million improved Springfield rifles. —— The Secretary
of the Treasury has issued a call for five millions Five-

The Protestant Episcopal General Convention confirmed the nomination of a Missionary bishop. The New-York Neurological Society heard papers on 'Neurotics" and "Cerebral Hemorrhage." --- The evidence was closed in the case of Davenport. ____ The final preparations for election were made by the political organizations. At the pool-sales Tilden, Bedle and Jones led. === The sanitary inspectors decided that cigarmaking in tenements was not unhealthy. === The police arrested two men having some of the property stolen from Luther Bryant. —— Gold, 11c1, 11c1.
Thermometer, 38°, 54°, 42°.

A careful letter from Trenton gives news of the revived Democratic hopes in that State, and traces the prospects in the different Congressional Districts.

The letter of Mr. Thurlow Weed, which we print this morning on our second page, after an interesting review of his share in determining the government of New-York by nonpartisan boards, concludes with another earnest appeal in behalf of the reclection of Gov.

The Hon. E.D. Standiford of Connecticut is a well known banker, whose views on the present condition of affairs at the South are those of a business man and not of a politician. Considered in this light his letter to a prominent banker of this city, of which we print the substance on our second page this morning, deserves especial attention.

Some progress has been made in the search for the thieves who stole a large amount of gold and other valuables from Byrant, the postage-stamp dealer. The gold, indeed, has not been found; but two umbrellas, part of Mr. Bryant's property, have. Considering the extreme rarity with which umbrella-thieves are caught, we hope these will meet with stern justice.

Both sides are told, as to the Shipping Commission and the strong opposition to it,

ances obviated by its method. The welfare of the sailor and of our mercantile marine should be the sole points at issue in deciding this dispute : it should not be in any degree a question of favor to sailor boarding-house keepers or to the Shipping Commissioner.

Not much of general interest took place yesterday in the Episcopal Convention. The principal work accomplished was the reference to the Dioceses of the new Lectionary, or Lessons for Lent, Ember and Rogation days; and the confirmation of the Rev. Wm. F. Adams as Missionary Bishop of New-Mexico. The proceedings, with several letters on Episcopal subjects, will be found on our fourth page.

In a letter on our third page our correspondent in the interior of Louisiana gives a series of interviews with the colored citizens who came to register. Their utter ignorance of the issues of the canvass, of the candidates and offices, of their own ages, nay even of the present month or year, and their blind following of the orders of the party managers, are forcibly depicted. The ballots of these ignorant field-hands have hitherto controlled the political destinies of the State.

An exceedingly interesting letter on our third page from our correspondent with the Hayden expedition gives an account of a large number of deserted villages discovered in South-Western Colorado. The houses were built of stone and finished with a skilled workmanship that no known Indian tribe inherits. The romantic traditions concerning the race that constructed these houses and was driven out of them, bear evidence of general truthfulness, although relating to a remote

Details of the completion of the survey for the cable to Japan are given, with a diagram of the bed of the Pacific, on our third page. Many remarkable facts elicited in the progress of this survey have added much to the stock of scientific knowledge respecting the .configuration of the earth and the currents of the ocean. A complete theory of ocean currents will some day be worked out by these and similar researches—a theory as complete as that of the moon or tides—which will be of great assistance to navigation, perhaps preventing such disasters as that of the wreck of the Atlantic on the coast of Nova Scotia.

Gen. Benet. Chief of the Ordnance Department, recommends in his report a liberal appropriation for the National Armory. Not less than \$500,000, he thinks, should be annually expended, in order to accumulate rapidly a supply of the best weapons. It is not a good year to recommend large expenditures, even though, as Gen. Benet says of this, there is an economy to be effected thereby. Excellent as is the Springfield breechloader, it may be surpassed in the future; and it will be just as well to let the weapons supplied keep pace with improvements in warfare.

A correspondent at Yokohama describes on our fourth page the striking features of a Japanese city deeply penetrated by the business and fashions of its foreign residents. The mingling of native and imported civilization produces strange effects, and gives an opportunity for studying the social and political change that is rapidly extending over the Empire. Before this change has taken effect, it is well worth while to see Japan as it now appears to a sprightly and observant writer. A letter from Nagasaki on our third page tells of the terrible effects of a typhoon at that port, in which several hundred persons perished.

The most important thing for every citizen to-day is to vote first for all the Constitutional Amendments. Insidious attempts are made by the legislative lobby of both parties, and by all who make a trade of politics, to departicularly that checking special legislation. One of their methods is to encourage the misapprehension that this would keep the Legislature from revising our City Charter. Another and more dangerous is to circulate imperfect ballots, or ballots against the more desirable Amendments. To make sure, voters cannot do better than cut out the ballot for the Constitutional Amendments printed on our 12th page, fold it with the indersement outside, and vote it as it is.

Several of the spaces in the intricate story of the safe burglary were bridged over by vesterday's testimony, but there were few points brought out of striking importance. The part that the books of John O. Evans were made to play in the conspiracy was shown by the evidence of Mr. Alexander. He testified that neither he nor his family knew. anything about the burglary till the day after its occurrence. There is a queer bit of testimony from a witness named Gilbert, who was excluded from the conferences of Whitley, Nettleship, and Monk, and attributes his exclusion to the fact that he was not a Free-Mason. If the mysteries of the Order are to be added to those of the conspiracy, there will be pleuty of time for the sick juror to recover before the close of the suit.

Judge Johnson, the candidate of the Republicans for Judge of the Court of Appeals, has given great satisfaction on the bench, and while we have heard of no serious objection to his opponent, we are certain that a vote for Judge Johnson is at any rate a vote in the interests of a pure administration of justice by a tried and safe man. In the same way, while we have heard of no special objections to the Republican candidate for Canal Commissioner, we have reason to believe that Adin Thayer, the Democratic candidate, is a much superior man, and is absolutely free from any danger of connection with the Canal Ring. His election, we think, would be in the interests of economy, and would be deeply regretted by the thieves.

The dispatches from Louisiana give some reason to hope that the galling tyranny which the Administration has imposed upon the people of that State has been broken by the direct action of the honest negro voters, in uniting with the whites in the struggle against corruption and carpet-bag rule. In New-Orleans particularly large numbers of the negroes openly voted with the whites. The same report comes from many of the distant Parishes. There is still great reason to fear the manner in which the returns are counted. specially in view of the tampering with the registry; but present indications seem to warrant the belief, that if the votes are honestly

6 elected will belong to the anti Kellogg and anti-carpet bag ranks. In any case we hail the division in the negro vote as the token of better days. While political parties were divided rigidly in the South along the line of color, there was little hope for reform.

TO-DAY'S WORK.

The polls will be open this morning at six o'clock, and they are to be closed at four in the afternoon. It is the uniform experience in all our elections that these are conducted most peaceably and with the least embarrassment to the voter in the way of expressing his exact wishes at the polls, when the bulk of the vote is deposited in the morning. We recommend every one to cast his vote before noon if possible.

Except in the case of special elections to fill vacancies and the like, the following are the ballots to be placed in the hands of voters: The first one this year is to be indorsed General-No. 2." It contains the State Ticket, including Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Canal Commissioner, Prison Inspector, Judge of the Court of Appeals and the Mayor and Register of this city. The next ballot is indorsed "No. 3-Congress;" the next, "No. "5-Assembly;" the next, "No. 6-City." containing the Aldermen for the Senate Districts, three of whom shall be elected from each District, but no voter shall vote for more than two, except in the VIIIth District.

There is a separate ticket for Aldermen at Large. Six are to be elected, but no ballot can contain more than four names. Two are thus secured to the minority, and out of the whole number voted for, the six highest are those elected. Voters wishing to concentrate strength upon a particular man whom they know to be good, would act wisely in scratching all other names from their ballot and voting for him alone.

Before all these in importance is the separate ballot labeled "Constitutional Amendments." Whatever voters may do or neglect to do concerning the others, we earnestly recommend that no one fail to cast an unscratched ballot for the whole of these Amendments. To make sure of having a correct ballot, cut out the one which will be found in another part of to-day's paper, fold with the indorsement outside, and vote it as it is.

GEN. GRANT'S MANIFESTO.

Gen. Grant at least does not propose to allow the people who are to vote to-day to go to the polls under any false impression as to his intentions and attitude. He has declared himself, on the eve of the elections which are to decide the question of the continued supremacy of the Republican party, a candidate for reëlection. He has done it in his own singular, somewhat furtive way; but he has

We printed yesterday morning the following dispatch from the agent of the Associated Press at Washington, which is clearly authorized. The veteran journalist who sent it knows the meaning of his words, and would never have used this language without express authority:

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.-Those who have the best opportunity of knowing say that the President's letter, published to-day, addressed to the editor of The Cincinnati Gazette, although referring to a second term, exublish this letter was considered the only means compatible with his sense of propriety of making known the position which he now occupies.

In a matter of such importance, we cannot abridge or condense the letter referred to. We published it on Saturday, but give it once more below. It was written in the Spring of 1872, in answer to a direct inquiry as to whether the President was a candidate for reëlection: EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14, 1872. DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 10th inst., saying that the managers of The Guzette had decided to come out squarely for my renomination at Philadelphia on June prox., when they were met by the report that I would either decline being a candidate before the Con vention, or would decline after nomination, was received last night after leaving my office for the day. I caused feat certain of the more important reforms, and a dispatch to be sent to you to the effect that the report habit of writing letters on political subjects, and especially have I never written a letter calculated to influence a convention as to who should be candidates before it. But your letter is of such a nature as to properly demand an answer, more particularly as you say you will treat my response as strictly Now I will say that I never proclaimed myself a candidate either before the vention which meets in Philadelphia this year, nor the Convention which was held in Chicago four years ago. I have never written a line, done an act, nor I believe, I can say with truth, entertained a thought calculated to produce action by the Republican party in favor of my promotion over that of any other man in it who might be their choice. I do now, as I did four years ago, sincerely believe that the interests of the whole country demand the success of the Republican party. If deemed advisable, I am willing to make any sacrifice to accomplish that success. I feel that I did make a sacrifice in riving up a high position, so highly prized by me; one created for me by an appreciative public, for which act I can never thank them sufficiently. Now, if I can be of service to the party that chose me then, I shall render that service conscientiously and to the best of my ability. The personal sacrifice made four years ago cannot be made now. With great respect, your obedient ser

U. S. GRANT. His Cincinnati letter says, in politician's phrase, that "he is in the hands of his 'friends," and the authorized dispatch from Washington says that this letter, although referring to a second term, expresses his views as to a third term. It further states that the letter is published as "the only means compatible with his sense of propriety of making known the position which he now occu-

Is there anything more wanted to define this position? If there be any so insatiable of proof that they want any further light upon the subject, let them read Col. Forney's account of his famous interview at Army Headquarters in 1868, when he submitted to Gen. Grant, through his Chief of Staff, an editorial nominating him for the Presidency, and showing that he was a good enough Republican for the party. Gen. Rawlins took the article to the General, and after staying with him a while came back saying, "Gen. Grant is quite pleased with your statement of "his political record, and surprised that he 'proves to be so good a Republican." The article was printed upon this approval. But the General did not yield rashly to the wooing politicians. He wanted it distinctly understood that one term of the Presidency was not worth his acceptance. "He thinks," said Gen. Rawlins, "the Republican party may need him, and he believes, as their candidate, 'he can be elected, and reclected; but what is to become of him after his second "Presidential term?" The Embassadors from the Republican party were not able to promise anything so far in the future, and so the General, taking care to lay especial weight upon the sacrifice he was making, agreed to take the two terms, without committing himself to anything beyond.

These later declarations only carry out and

matter of dickering. He gave up his place as General of the Army, with its salary and emoluments, and he considered that the country was bound to make this up to him. He called it a sacrifice when accepting his first nomination. When a candidate the second time, he says with a certain ludicrous pathos, "the "personal sacrifice made four years ago can-'not be made now," evidently regretting that he had not his former places still in hand to trade for something else. He now says that his attitude in 1872 is his attitude to-day. The good of the country demands the success of the Republican party. If his candidacy can be serviceable, he is a candidate. And he has no hesitation in referring to the sacrifice he made in 1868, and letting the country know that he considers it in his debt at least to the extent of another reëlection.

This is his answer to the pleadings of frightened candidates, to the cringing appeals of leaders who have lost their heads, and yet have not independence enough to say he shall not destroy them. For the last month they have been begging him to release them from their allegiance, by saying he is not a candidate. Some of them who feared the voters more than they feared him have been hunted out and made to declare their opposition to his renomination. But he has held his peace until the election was upon them, and then appealed against them to the people, who, he thinks, are with him, and will not take away from him the place he considers his own. It is not mere recklessness that induces him to make this declaration at such a moment. If the Republican party survives to-day's elections, be wishes it to understand that he is in the saddle, and the victory is his. If it fails, he is still before the country, and there are two years left to make further combinations.

GETTING INHARMONIOUS.

Much as though some unpleasant person had locked the door and put out the lights and dropped in a careless way an ounce or two of red pepper on the stove, is the present condition of that noble army of martyrs which but a few weeks ago was resolving in Convention that it pointed with pride to the record of the past, and was remarking in private conversation that it was "altogether beneath the dignity of the President to pay any atten-'tion to the third term clamor of men who 'are fond of making a fuss." Only a few weeks ago they were dwelling together in such harmony as only a common interest in a common paymaster can produce. They believed in each other thoroughly and in the party entirely, and the object of all their living was the success of the party and the consequent salvation of Liberty and Humanity. But within a few days there have been unusual goings on. Influential organs and conspicuous individuals have been prancing around with great excitement and occasional collisions, much as though riotously disposed persons had crushed their hats over their eyes and spun them around by the ear. There seems to be a lack of harmony and a wild and unaccountable disposition to beat the air among the leading statesmen and able organs of the Administration. It is to be regretted. In such a season as this they should feel drawn together as it were; adversity should unite instead of separating them.

Unfortunately the close of the campaign, instead of bringing an end to dissension, bids fair to be only the beginning of it. For those gentlemen who have already begun to divide the blame of probable disaster will after tomorrow concentrate their minds more fully upon the discussion of causes, and to the present hair-pulling stage of the transaction will succeed a period-let us bope it will be brief-of positive scalping. The only consolation steadygoing citizens can derive from it will be in the possibility that much wholesome truth may be disseminated in the intervals between the fall of the tomahawk. Just now we have to offer our sympathy and commiseration to the leading statesmen singled out by the President's Washington organ, The Republican. That journal, remarking upon the probabilities of defeat and the fact that "the Republican 'majority of nearly one hundred in the "elective branch of Government seems likely "to be blotted out," says "The Daweses and Garfields and Fosters have brought the "party to the pass it is in to-day," and that the party "is led to the slaughter by commanders who ought to be only corporals, by statesmen who do not possess the first requisites of statesmanship." . "We stagger into the campaign to-day," says this eloquent champion of the President's third term aspirations, "under a load of stupidity for which the party leaders in Congress and "an ignorant, imbecile Congressional Campaign Committee management are directly responsible."

This is what might be called warm talk. It seems a sort of administration of family discipline with a meat-ax. And the Congressional Executive Committee comes in, too, for a share of rebuke and denunciation. We regret exceedingly that the President's organ should call the Committee of which the Hon. J. M. Edmunds, Postmaster at Washington, is Secretary ignorant and imbecile. For really, Postmaster Edmunds has seemed to us to be a very active and energetic worker,-a man who has not hesitated to "stand on the ramparts" in some of the coldest nights, and blow his "fearless bugle blast" in all kinds of weather. No man has issued more proclamations or sent off more circulars and addresses and such. And now for the President's organ to call him ignorant and imbecile. And if this is its language on the eve of battle, what will it be during the retreat? We observe also that another Administration organ in Connecticut, The Hartford Post, attacks Judge Edmunds's Committee, and says it sees no "rational reason for 'its existence." This organ speaks disrespectfully, too, of the "documents" which the Committee has circulated; calls them "the veriest mess of trash," not worth the paper on which they are printed, and intimates that the whole thing is "a job for furnishing employment for a crowd of worthless party pensioners, and work for somebody's old printing office." It also comments unfavorably upon the circular which it says the Committee has "sent to the office-holders all over the country," " calling for contributions "in view of the Fall elections." The Post says, "It is high time this humbug was stopped," and talks generally in a vein of unfriendliness to the Committee. We are sorry for the statesmen who have been

attacked, and especially sorry for the Congressional Committee. For it is such a well-meanbut send a circular round for subscriptions? on our fourth page. Each side finds griev- counted as cast, 3 Congressmen out of the The whole matter presented itself to him as a Committee was situated very much like the loan if these Washington reports stated the

thunder shower.

"Julius, can you pray ?" said one. "No, Sam," was the reply. "Nebber prayed in my life."

"Well, can't you sing a hymn?" "No, Sam. Don' no no hymn." "Well see heah, honey; sumfin 'ligious 's got to be done heah mighty sudden. S'pose

you pass the contribution box." Doubtless it was in this state of mind that the Congressional Committee sent out the circulars. "Sumfin 'ligious" had to be done, and that was the handiest. We read with pain the strictures of the Administration organs upon the course of the Committee. To call such a Committee ignorant and imbecile smacks of ingratitude. They should not get excited. We do hope they will restrain their feelings. For the great thing after all is, in the words of Mr. Dawes, to "present an un-"broken front." Do not quarrel, children.

THE DANGERS OF THE SUFFRAGE. The London Daily Telegraph, in an article on American politics, refers with an air of faint remonstrance and surprise to the general agreement of political essayists and journalists, both in this country and England, that the dangerous weapon of the ballot, once placed in the hands of "the ignorant and downtrod-"den negro," can never be taken away from him. "It is the fashion with modern states-"men and philosophers of all countries to hold "that no concession once given to the masses "can be withdrawn, and that the governing "the bed that they have made for them-"selves." And herem The Telegraph sees the great danger to the American Republic. No doubt it is true that a restriction of the suffrage is practically impossible. The evils which have followed from the sudden admission to the franchise of an enormous multitude of freedmen, unused to the responsibilities of citizenship and unable to comprehend the issues of politics, can only be cured by a slow process of education and general social improvement. We have not made much headway in this work so far, but we shall do something in time.

It is not true, however, that the chief peril to the Republic lies in the ignorant colored vote. In no State of the Union have the negroes combined to perpetrate political frauds, or to select thievish officers expressly for the purpose of plunder, or to reverse the legitimate action of the majority, or to dispossess an administration fairly elected. They have not used the ballot wisely; but in the exercise of their newly-acquired privilege they have generally been peaceable and honest. It is not the negroes who have supported Kellogg at New-Orleans, or conspired to carry Alabama by force. The gravest crimes against the suffrage, the grossest outrages upon personal liberty, the most stupendous schemes of swindling and peculation, have been committed by the superior race, which ought to have theen the guide and example these docile and confiding people. The usurpation in Louisiana was approved indeed by the colored vote, but that vote would not have put it in power, and when they were beaten by the ballot the negroes were perfectly willing to abide by the result. It was the National Administration at Washington which then stepped in with its soldiers, forbade the lawful Legislature to assemble, and thrust into the Governor's chair the man who had just been defeated at the polls. To elect bad officers is a serious evil; but it is infinitely worse when the rude hand of power sets aside elections altogether. 'Tis this way our greatest danger lies.

THE OCTOBER DEBT STATEMENT .- THE

PUBLIC CREDIT. All hopes that the expenditures of the National Government are to be reduced during the current fiscal year may as well be abandoned. We see no evidence that the officers of the Government are bent on economy, while the figures seem to show that the current is in the opposite direction. Since the beginning of the fiscal year the Public Debt has decreased as follows:

July\$1,282,866 13 September 435,417 92 October 681,434 50

Total\$4,026,479 24 During the same months of last year the decrease of the Debt was \$5,985,236 95. The income from Customs, Internal Revenue, and other sources has been larger this year than it was last by about \$2,000,000. In the month just ended the receipts from customs at the Sub-Treasury at New-York were \$909,066 greater than the receipts for October, 1873, and the Internal Revenue receipts for last month, as telegraphed from Washington, are over \$2,000,000 greater in 1874 than they were in 1873. The three months from now to the beginning of February cover a period of light receipts from duties on imports, and it will tax the ingenuity of the Treasury bookkeepers to figure out any excess of receipts over expenditures. Where, then, is Mr. Dawes's full Sinking Fund contribution of thirty million dollars towards the reduction of the Public Debt to

be looked for ? -Perhaps it would not be an exaggeration to call the citizens of the United States "the 'most thinking people in the world." This opinion of the sovereign people is evidently not held by the authorities at Washington, if we may judge from various semi-official outgivings from the capital to the effect that, within the last two or three days, both letters and telegrams from Europe have convinced the Government authorities that a failure of the Administration to control the next House of Representatives will bring the funding of Government bonds at a lower rate of interest to a standstill.

The purpose of this is transparent. But what are the facts? If any such feeling prevailed among the capitalists of Europe as that represented, its effect would be visible in the Stock Exchange quotations, not only at London and Frankfort, but at New-York. The closing quotation for the new Fives last evening was 1113 bid, and 1113 asked. Gold closed at 110%, making the market value of the new Fives a little more than one per cent above par in coin, exclusive of the November coupon. Since thirty or forty millions of these bonds, bought of the Treasury at a discount from their par value, are on the market, the statement that a suspension of the funding operation now in progress will follow an Administration defeat at the polls to-day may be appropriately described as a pure falsehood, the bonds being quoted quite as high as, under ing Committee. And indeed, what could it do the circumstances, any one could expect them to be. Moreover, the Secretary Do not these complaining gentlemen know has just issued his call for five milthat there are times, crises so to speak, in lions more of the bonds of 1862, to be reillustrate the frank venality and selfishness human history when that is all that the most deemed in February. Would any one conwith which Gen. Grant made his first bargain. able and energetic Committee can do? This tract for five millions more of the Funded

two colored persons under a tree in a violent truth? We have before us The London Economist of the 17th of October, the Saturday after the October elections, from which it appears that the quotation for the new Fives did not change by the breadth of a hair during that week. Since then, owing probably to peculiar circumstances unfavorably affecting the Continental money markets, there has been a slight fall, viz., of one-half of one per cent, but the latest telegraphic quotation from London is still equivalent to par in gold.

Still, if the inspired Washington reports

contained as much truth as we have shown them to contain falsehood, what then? Who is to control the Government of this country-American citizens, or the timid bondholders and stock jobbers of Frankfort and London? It is difficult to believe that there are any capitalists in Europe so ill-informed as to dread a change for the worse in the character of our Congressmen. Is the record of the Forty-second and Forty-third Congresses of a character to inspire capitalists of any race or tongue with confidence? Are Salary Grabs, Inflation bills, Sanborn contracts and the Crédit Mobilier things in which European holders of American securities take delight? If there really are any capitalists of the kind described by these mouthpieces of the gifted functionaries at Washington, the sooner they get rid of their United States bonds the better. The ways of Prince Bismarck must be much more congenial with their tastes than the reckless independence of American freemen. We don't think the credit of the Government will be classes of a nation must continue to lie in put to any severer strain than it has been already, though this day shou! I overwhelm every Administration Congressman from the confines of the Essex District to the bayons of Louisiana. In that event we should at least be rid of Butler and Hays, besides several score more supporters of the Administration who attach so little meaning to promises to pay that it is impossible for an opposition of any sort to make itself more shocking to the sensibilities of the pubhe creditor.

> The city has a chance to-day to improve the character of its Congressional representation. It would be a disgrace if so able and public spirited a man as Abram S. Hewitt-a man who has done so much for the cause of education, and so much to benefit the poor of this cityshould be defeated for Congress by a person like James O'Brien. It would be even more discreditable if such a person as Charles S. Spencer, whose nomination by the Liberal Republicans has tended to make that organization grotesque, should be elected when there is a chance to vote for Smith Ely, jr. The merchants of New-York will prove themselves deserving of the worst treatment Jayne ever gave them if they vote for such a man as Isaae H. Bailey, who as late as the last of February in this year was defending special agents and the moiety system, when they have a thoroughly unobjectionable candidate up against him. So in Brooklyn, it would be a great shame to let avowedly unworthy nominees succeed against S. B. Chittenden. In the State we trust that the friends of sound currency will bear in mind the inflation votes of Henry H. Hathorn, Thomas C. Platt, and Walter L. Sessions, and whatever else they may do fail not to prevent these men from again misrepresenting New-York.

There is something which we like about the plain matter-of-fact way of Mr. Charles Rosenbarger of Furnas County, Nebraska, yeoman. Mr. Rosenbarger is the victim of grasshoppers, and he writes to The Chicago Tribune to say that they have "eater him out entirely." Not that Mr. Re's interior arrangements have been devoured; on the contrary, he has an excellent stomach left, and so has each of the little Rosenbargers-only there is nothing in the house to put into these receptacles. "I aided Chicago," says Mr. R., "in her trouble-some of her people may aid me now that I, with my family, have come to want." We like this fraukness-one good turn deserves another in this world of selfish ness and want. "In the way of shoes," adds the appellant, "my wife wears No. 7s, and I wear No. 9s." "Other clothing," he concludes, "should be large. I am heavy set, with very large shoulders. And finally, to conclude, again: "My post-office ad dress is Carisbrook, Furnas Co., Neb. Ship vis Lowell, Neb." This is the most sensible appeal which we have ever seen. It is without any false delicacy, as befits a man with very large shoulders We hope that the No. 7s and the No. 9s, good stout merchantable boots and shoes, have already arrived at Carisbrook, and that all the other necessaries will soon come tumbling after.

Sir Aldermen at Large are to be elected to-day. but no voter can vote for more than four, so that the minority may choose at least two. Tammany has nominated four, and will of course elect them and the Republicans ought to have nominated only two. But to the surprise of the public, four names appeared in the Custom-house list of candidates. There is a trick in this which we beg leave to explain. On the one hand, the Custom-house was determined to have Messrs. Vance and Billings. On the other hand, there was an imperative demand from the German wing of the party for a place on the ticket for one of their nationality. Rather than drop either Mr. Vance or Mr. Billings, the Republican managers nominated four candidates-Billings, Vance, Kühne, and Forster - and then quietly dropped the two last names from the ballots which they have been extensively circulating. This is an attempt to obtain German support by false pretenses. Voters will do well to scrutinize their ballots.

Summary of the latest sensation in Boston: Dramatis Personæ, Dr. Uriah K. Mayo, dentist; Dr. James Huse, dentist; Mrs. Uriah Mayo. Incidents, &c.: Huse is a pupil of Dr. Uriah-entertains a passion for Mrs. Uriah-mixes croton oil with Uriah's brandy-he drinks-he feels uncommonly unwell, but he recovers! Action for divorce in the S. J. C. Action of Mayo agt. Huse for putting the croton oil into the brandy-bottle. Indictment, Commonwealth agt. Mrs. Mayo for adultery. Bill in equity against the Private Detective who was employed by Mrs. Mayo to watch the Doctor's morals. Cross bill of divorce, Mrs. Mayo agt. the Doctor. Indictment against Dr. Huse for improper conduct. Everybody concerned having sued or indicted everybody else, who will deny that these are very pretty cases as

A Detroit newspaper speaks very disrespectfully of the County Fair in Lafayette, Wis. The weather was n't highly propitious. The festivities continued for three days, and for three days the windows of heaven were kept open, and the rains descended without a moment's pause. "Nothing was exhibited." we are told, " except a goat." Then, we submit that common equity entitled the animal to all the prizes. If the oxen and the sheep and the calves and the hens and even the ducks were afraid of the rain, poor Billy, who bravely stood the rainy racket, was surely entitled to the consolidated premiums.

It is not often that the citizens of an Assembly district in this city have an opportunity to vote for so good a candidate as Mr. Frederick W. Seward. The card in his favor, published in another place this morning, shows the estimation in which his candidacy is held by the best class of our citizens independent of politics. Men like Mr. Seward and Mr. Hamulton Fish, ir., are greatly needed every year in Albany, and this year not less than usual.

In the Vth District of New-Jersey the Republican ominee, Mr. Wm. Watter Phelps, has been some what damaged by the defection of colored voters, dissatisfied with his vote against the Civil Rights bill. His friends, however, Jesterday considered